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1. In late July 1951 prices in the Hago-myon (129-32, 40-50) (EA 5227) area for the small mail of the commodities listed were as follows: refined rice, 1,100 North Korean won; corn, 500 won; potatoes, 150 won; German millet, 800 won; bean, 400 won. Farmers in the area paid the Farmer's Alliance a fee of 500 won per year, and frequently requests were made by organizations such as the Women's Alliance for donations, one farmer in average circumstances giving one and one-half mals of German millet and 50 won in cash. A labor contribution was also demanded of each person between 16 and 60 years of age. In 1950, for example, one farmer contributed two quotas of labor by furnishing instead of the labor seven bags of rice for each quota. Labor for military work was a frequent demand of this type. In 1951, during the rice-planting season, the local village committees required every person over ten years of age to help with the planting of the rice.

2. General conditions in the Hago-myon area in late July were such that after an average family paid taxes and other contributions demanded by governmental and quasi-political organizations, living expenses for three months of the year would be lacking in the family budget. To make up the difference, members of the family would engage in miscellaneous tasks in addition to working the land, such as hauling goods by horse-cart or A-frame and selling fish in the markets. Of 60 households in the village of Ch'angjon-ni (129-39, 40-51) (EA 5522) in Hago-myon, Myongch'on-gun in late July, all households were short of food with the exception of ten farm families. These ten had about 3,000 pyong of irrigated paddy fields, and 3,000 pyong of dry paddy fields, and thus were able to pay taxes and have abundant food supplies remaining. Three of the ten had always been able to support their families in comfort, but the other seven had secured good land since the end of World War II through the North Korean land reform program, because they were Labor Party members. The other 50 households helped themselves by hiring out as laborers or performing odd jobs.

3. In Myongch'on-gun (129-37, 41-14) (EA 5264) in mid-July the Myongch'on-gun Fisheries Company was purchasing fish and other sea products for the use of the North Korean army with chits, in accordance with an order of the county people's committee Fisheries Section, which supervises the activities of the company. Fishermen are forced to join the company and turn in their products to it, at originally having been established as a cooperative marketing agency for their

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benefit, according to the North Korean government. Thus the company theoretically purchases the entire production of fishermen in the area at officially established prices which are far below the actual market value of the products. In July the official price for one kwan⁴ of myongtas, a valued species of fish, was 7.5 North Korean won, while the black market price was 60.0 won.

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4. In late June 1951 a North Korean army unit called the "District Signal Unit" was stationed inside a cave made next to the gate of the Sangpo (129-17, 40-59) (EA 2436) Steel Factory. Personnel included three officers and 30 men.
5. The Koch'on (129-23, 41-05) (EA 3248) mine was being used as a relay point for North Korean and Chinese Communist troops in late July. The mine accommodates about one regiment of troops.

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1. Comment. A small mal of rice is about 15 pounds.
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2. Comment. One United States dollar was worth about 600 North Korean won at the time.
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3. Comment. 3,000 pyong is approximately 2.5 acres. One pyong is equal to four square yards.
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4. Comment. A kwan is about two pounds.

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